

Table 1: Prevalence of night blindness among households and children < 9 years, Ranjpure, Bangladesh, 1986, 1989 and 1992.

Year	Households surveyed	Households with night blind children	Prevalence per 1,000 households	Total no.of children <9 years	Night blind children <9 years	Prevalence per 1,000 children
1986	2 010	102	50.7	3 040	108	35.5
1989	2 011	54	26.9	3 389	59	17.4
1992	2 101	84	40.0	3 784	92	24.3

Prevalence ratio\* 1989 versus 1986: 0.49 (95% CI: 0.34 - 0.67), p<0.001

Prevalence ratio\* 1992 versus 1986: 0.68 (95% CI: 0.51 - 0.91), p=0.008

Prevalence ratio\* 1992 versus 1989: 1.4 (95% CI: 1.0 - 2.0 ), p=0.05

\* Based on prevalence per 1000 children

**Table 2:** Percentage of parents reporting adequate knowledge of night blindness and its prevention 1989 and 1992, Ranjpure, Bangladesh.

Variables	1986 <sup>a</sup>		1989 <sup>b</sup>		1992 <sup>c</sup>	
	Parents giving correct answers n	%	Parents giving correct answers n	%	Parents giving correct answers n	%
Explain verbally definition of night blindness (mother and/or father)	2009	40	2011	88	2101	89
Cause of night blindness related to vitamins (mother and/or father)	2010	19	2011	50	2089	64
Cause of night blindness related to vitamin A (mother and/or father)	2009	2	2009	19	2091	24
Knowledge of dietary prevention (father)	989	7	1029	49	1011	43
Knowledge of dietary prevention (mother)	1789	29	1962	87	2101	87

\* The total number varied depending on recorded responses by the mother and/or father for each variable.

<sup>a</sup> = Baseline study

<sup>b</sup> = After 3 years of intervention

<sup>c</sup> = Three years after the end of intervention

Table 3: Reported food consumption for the last three days and vitamin A capsule intake within last 6 months from the interview date 1986, 1989 and 1992, Ranjpure, Bangladesh.

Year	Number of households interviewed	Consumption of food items and vitamin A capsule			
		<u>% of total</u> Fish, meat milk or eggs	Dark green leafy vegetabl.	Yellow fruits	Vitamin A capsules
1986	2010	19.6	38.7	----	26.4
1989	2011	84.9*	91.0*	72.1	48.2*
1992	2101	77.6*	83.2*	36.1	45.2

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\* = p < 0.05

Table 4: Proportion of respondents reporting exposure to different media channels by socio-economic and demographic variables, Ranjpure, Bangladesh, 1989.

	Total number	Proportion (%) exposed to:		
		Channel 1 <sup>i</sup>	Channel 2 <sup>ii</sup>	Mass media <sup>iii</sup>
Total	2011	85.0	86.4	51.3
<u>Mother's literacy:*</u>				
Illiterate	1498	84.9	86.1	48.2
Literate	508	86.0	88.0	61.0
p-value for difference		0.6	0.3	<0.001
<u>Household income:*</u>				
0-1500 Tk	1225	84.4	85.1	45.2
> 1500 Tk	781	86.4	88.9	61.2
p-value for difference		0.2	0.02	<0.001
<u>Family size:</u>				
member 1-4	860	84.4	84.9	50.2
member 5->	1151	85.4	87.5	52.1
p-value for difference		0.6	0.1	0.4
<u>Homestead:</u>				
No	359	84.7	86.9	49.3
Yes	1647	85.3	86.8	51.9
p-value for difference		0.8	1.0	0.4
<u>Land owning:*</u>				
<25 decimal	1121	84.8	85.1	49.2
>25 decimal	890	85.2	88.0	53.9
p-value for difference		0.9	0.07	0.04

\* Missing values for Mothers literacy, Household income or possession of a homestead for 5 observations

<sup>i</sup> Communicating to individuals and groups through direct contacts (women volunteers, project workers, health workers, rural leaders and neighbours).

<sup>ii</sup> One way communication to audiences (schools, folksingers, short films  
cinema slides and training at villages).

<sup>iii</sup> Mass media communication (radio, television and posters).

**Table 6:** Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for high consumption of different food items according to reported exposure to the message through different media approaches, Ranjpure, Bangladesh, 1989.

Communication	DGLV <sup>a</sup>		OR*	OR**	95% CI
	<3 times	>3 times			
Channel 1: No a)	127	90			
Yes a)	628	876	2.0	1.3	(1.1-1.7)
Channel 2: No b)	141	120			
Yes b)	614	846	1.6	1.2	(1.0-1.4)
Mass media No: c)	403	441			
Yes c)	352	525	1.4	1.2	(1.0-1.4)

  

Communication	Protein items <sup>b</sup>		OR*	OR**	95% CI
	<3 times	>3 times			
Channel 1: No a)	133	85			
Yes a)	855	648	1.2	1.1	(0.8-1.5)
Channel 2: No b)	162	99			
Yes b)	826	634	1.3	1.2	(0.9-1.6)
Mass media No c)	535	314			
Yes c)	453	419	1.6	1.4	(1.1-1.7)

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Communication	Yellow frutis		OR*	OR**	95% CI
	<3 times	> times			

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Channel 1 No a)	140	77			
Yes a)	961	543	1.0	1.0	(0.7-1.4)
Channel 2 No b)	167	93			
Yes b)	934	527	1.0	1.0	(0.8-1.4)
Mass media No c)	552	296			
Yes c)	549	324	1.1	1.0	(0.8-1.3)

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Δ Dark Green Leafy Vegetables

H Fish, meat, milk or eggs

\* Crude estimate

\*\* Adjusted for household income, mothers literacy and possession of a homestead.

a) Communicating to individuals and groups through direct contacts (women volunteers, project workers, health workers, rural leaders and neighbours).

b) One way communication to audiences (schools, folk singers, short films, cinema slides and training at villages).

c) Mass media (radio, television and posters).